

Stamenkovic, R.

Relation between electrical conductivity and degree of substitution in aqueous solutions of carboxymethylcellulose. A. Horovic, R. Stamenkovic and V. Dragovic (Bull. Soc. chim. Belgrade, 1955, 85, 85-109).—Investigations into the relation between electrical conductivity (E.S.) and degree of substitution (D.S.) in aq. (alcohol or acetone) solutions of carboxymethylcellulose comprise measurements on derivatives of D.S. 0.12–0.69 in 0.04–0.001 M. concentrations. It was found that E.C. decreases in proportion to the increasing number of substituents introduced in the glucopyranose unit, which leads to the conclusion that the value of E.C. depends on the number of free unsubstituted hydroxyl groups. The results of E.C. measurements on carboxymethylcellulose with different D.S. in solutions of 10, 20, 30 and 40% ethanol (v/v) support this assumption. It is suggested that the continuous decrease of E.C. with increasing D.S., may be due to the dehydrating action of ethanol. (23 references.) L.S.

3

M. A. YOUTZ
2 copies

RM

Endocrinology

YUGOSLAVIA

DJURIC, Dusan S.; LJALJEVIC, Jasmina; MICIC, Jovan V.; and STANENKOVIC, Toma, Department of Internal Medicine A of the Medical Faculty of the University (Interna Klinika A Medicinskog Fakulteta Univerziteta), Head (Upravnik) Prof Dr Djordje BRKIC, Belgrade

"Atypical Idiopathic Pituitary Nanosomia"

Belgrade, Srpski Arhiv za Celokupno Lekarstvo, Vol 94, No 4, Apr 66; pp 391-396

Abstract: [English summary modified] Case report on a woman aged 25 with pituitary dwarfism but well-developed secondary sexual characteristics, only mild degree of hypoenestrogenism; good adrenal metyrapone response. Patient photograph, 2 roentgenograms, 2 Yugoslav, 15 Western references. Manuscript received 21 Jul 65.

1/1

TRIFUNOVIC, Dr. Svetislav; and STANENKOVIC, Dr. Zivojin, Internal Medicine Clinic of the Medical Faculty in Novi Sad (Interna Klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Novom Sadu, Head (Nacelnik) Prof. Dr. Stanulovic

"Use of Quinethazone in the Therapy of Cardiac Edema"

Belgrade, Medicinski Glasnik, Vol 20, No 7, July 1966; pp 246-248

Abstract: Use of quinethazone in 26 men and 4 women with various cardiovascular diseases for the diuretic effect, administering 50 to 200 mg/day for 8-36 days: good results; only in 1 patient with severe secondary hyperaldosteronism, some persistent refractory hypokalemia. Structural formulas, 3 graphs; 13 Western References.

1/1

STAMENKOVIC, Zoran

For the issuance of the ever-growing number of occasional
philatelic stamps with well-defined and indicative subjects.
PTT zbor 15 no.12:234 D '61.

BULGARIA

IVANOV, Dr Ivan; SEROV, Dr Ivan; SPASENOV, Dr Boris; and PETROV, Dr
Dacho /affiliations not given/.

"Concerning Anaplasmosis Among Sheep in Bulgaria."

Sofia, Veterinarna Sbirka, Vol 60, No 10, 1963, pp 8-10.

Abstract: The disease had long been noted elsewhere but was recorded in Bulgaria for the first time in 1960 as occurring among sheep (cattle cases had been recorded in Bulgaria as early as 1938). The author describes the clinical symptoms. Antibiotics such as terramycin, tetracyclin, and biomycin have been effective in treatment. The basic preventive device is to kill the carrier ticks. The economic loss is significant in terms of meat and milk.

No references.

1/1

RAZBOINIKOV, Sv.; STAMENOV, Iv.

Little known and rare side effects in corticosteroid therapy.
Suvr. med. (Sofia) 15 no.9:34-42 '64

DOGANOV, Iv.; STAMENOV, Iv.; TSANOV, Al.

Conduction of the third stage. Khirurgiia, Sofia 8 no.7:593-598
1955.

1. II Gradski rodilen dom, Sofia . Glaven lekar: Iv. Doganov.
(LABOR,
third stage, management)

DOGANOV, Iv.; STAMENOV, Iv.

A case of isthmo-cervical pregnancy. Akush. ginek. (Sofia)
4 no.2:158-160 '65.

1. Vtori gradski rodilen dom, Sofia (gl. lekar: dr. Iv.
Doganov).

STAMENOV, K.

621.317.79 : 691 142

✓ 3539. AN ELECTRONIC INTEGRATOR FOR PHYSICAL QUANTITIES HAVING NON-LINEAR DEPENDENCE ON SUPPLY VOLTAGE VARIATIONS. E. Dzhakov and K. Stamenov. Izv. Bulg. Akad. Nauk, Vol. 5, 107-19 (1955). In Bulgarian, with summaries (1 p.) in Russian and (1 p.) German. det.

The integrator output function is $\int^t P(U) dt$, where $P(U)$ is a function of a parameter, e.g. supply voltage, variable in a limited interval. It makes use of the dependence of the delay of an electronic timer on the supply voltage. The input is applied via a RC integrator to the grid of a valve. A relay in the anode circuit gives a periodic switching action and operates a counter. The switching period is a function of U . The conditions under which the counter reading is proportional to the input are discussed, and a full analysis is given for $f(U) = U^n$. Tables give the calculated behaviour and errors for various values of n with voltage variation. The theoretical behaviour was checked by experiment and the parameters of the instrument were unchanged after 2500 hrs operation.

W.G.S/ripp

2

amf

STAMENOV, K.

"Integrator of intensities, nonlinearly depending on an oscillating parameter."

IZVESTIIA. SERIJA FIZICHESKA, Sofia, Bulgaria, Vol. 6, Jan./Dec. 1956
(published 1957).

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), The Library of
Congress, Volume 8, No. 8, August 1959.

Unclassified

SOV-115-58-3-27/41

AUTHORS: Dzhakov, E., Stoychev, T., and Stamenov, K. (Bulgaria)

TITLE: A Ballistic Method of Determining the Hysteresis Loop with the Use of Short Current Pulses (Ballisticheskiy metod opredeleniya gisterезisnoy krivoy posredstvom kratkovremennykh impul'sov toka.)

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1958, Nr 3, pp 77 - 79 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors have developed a new method of measuring the hysteresis loop of hard magnetic materials. The method consists in using short electric pulses limited by an electronic relay inserted into the circuit of a ballistic galvanometer and switched into the galvanometer only for the duration of the increase or decrease of the flux density. The design principle of the suggested measuring device for the purpose is illustrated by diagram (Gif. 1). Magnetization by electric pulses permits an increase by 400 - 500 times the current density in the magnetizing winding on a metal specimen, which considerably simplifies the conditions of magnetizing and measuring; the specimen is not heated, as occurs frequently in common ballistic measurements of the hysteresis

Card 1/2

SOV-115-58-3-27/41

A Ballistic Method of Determining the Hysteresis Loop with the Use of
Short Current Pulses

loop. The loops determined by the new method for steel of 24 amp/cm and alnico alloy of 512 amp/cm, coincided with the loops obtained by other methods. It is said that this method can also be used for measuring the difference of the magnetic potential and the intensity of magnetic field with a magnetic potentiometer or with a fluxmeter. Investigations are being conducted to replace the electronic relay by germanium or vacuum diodes, or by more complex rectifying electronic circuits making the electric current flow through the galvanometer in one direction only without having to cut out the galvanometer for the reverse current. There is 1 diagram, 3 graphs, and 1 Soviet reference.

1. Magnetic materials--Hysteresis
2. Hyteresis--Recording devices
3. Recording devices--Design

Card 2/2

DZHAKOV, E.; STAMENOV, K.; GRIGOROV, G.

Ferromagnetic choke coil in saturation as sensing element. Izv
fiz atom BAN 11 no.1/2:67-80 '63.

L 8513-65 ESD(c)/RAEM(t)

ACCESSION NR: AP4044695

S/0120/64/000/004/0186/0188

AUTHOR: Dzhakov, E.; Stavinskiy, V.; Stamenov, K.; Stoychev, T. B

TITLE: Shaping pulses of FEU-33 and FEU-36 multiplier phototubes by an inductance

SOURCE: Pribery* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1964, 186-188

TOPIC TAGS: coincidence circuit, pulse shaping, multiplier phototube / FEU-33 multiplier phototube, FEU-36 multiplier phototube

ABSTRACT: Suggested by De Benedetti, et al. (Rev. Scient. Instrum., 1952, 23, 38), pulse shaping by means of an inductance was used in a high-speed coincidence circuit. A NaI scintillator irradiated by Co ⁶⁰ was used as a source. The inductance-shaped multiplier-phototube pulses were divided into two channels and applied to a fast double-coincidence circuit, via one channel directly and with a delay via another channel. The width of the shaped pulses was determined

Card 1/2

L 8513-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4044695

indirectly by means of the half-width of the delayed self-coincidence curve. With an optimum inductance value of 0.1—0.2 microh, the pulse width was 1.5—2 times smaller than in the case when the pulses (in the same outfit) were shaped by a cable. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Sofiyskiy universitet (Sofia University), Bulgaria

SUBMITTED: 28Dec62

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP, EC

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 8322-66 FBD/EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/T/EWP(k)/EWA(m)-2/EWA(h) SCTB/IJP(-) WG/GG
 ACC NR: AP5026612 SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/65/049/004/1190/1196
 AUTHOR: ^{55 44}Platonenko, V. T.; ^{55 44}Stamenov, K. V.; ⁵⁵Khokhlov, R. V. ⁵⁹
 ORG: ⁵⁵Moscow State University ⁴⁴ (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)
 TITLE: Stimulated Raman scattering in strong fields
 SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 49, no. 4, 1965, 1190-1196
 TOPIC TAGS: ^{21, 44, 55}Raman effect, Raman scattering, nonlinear optics, Stokes component, stimulated Raman scattering, ^{25, 44}Raman laser, *strong magnetic field*
 ABSTRACT: A quantum mechanical treatment is conducted of the stimulated Raman scattering by molecules with nonequidistant vibrational levels in a strong magnetic field. The kinetic equation for the density matrix in the energy representation is used in the analysis. A condition for the appearance of the Stokes doublet (i.e., splitting of the Stokes line) is derived. The fields of the exciting waves required for the splitting are shown to be smaller than those at which the saturation effect will appear. At a large pump power, the Stokes line should be asymmetrically broadened, making it possible to evaluate the energy levels making the main contribution to stimulated Raman scattering. Orig. art. has: 15 formulas. [CS]
 SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 23Apr65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 003/ ATD PRESS:
 Card 1/1 ⁴¹⁴⁹

STANENIV, M.

New valuable material, spheroid cast iron. p. 21.
Dimitur Ivanov Dimitrov; an obituary. p. 23.

Vol. 6, no. 11, Nov. 1955
ELEKTROENERGIJA
Sofiya, Bulgaria

So: Eastern European Accession Vol. 5 No. 1 April 1956

STAMENOV, M.

Electrification of Yugoslavia. p. 45. ELEKTROENERGIJA. Sofiya. Vol. 7,
no. 3/4, Mar./Apr. 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List. (EEAL) Library of Congress.
Vol. 5, No. 8, August 1956.

STAMENOV, M.

Economic effect of irrigating constructions on cooperative farms. p. 35.

KHIDROTEKHNIKA I MELIORATSII, Sofia, Bulgaria, Vol. 4, no. 2, 1959

Monthly List of East European (EEAI) LC, Vol. 6, No. 10, Oct. 1959

Uncl.

STAMENOV, H.; STOIANOV, S.; STERNET, H.

Bulgarian constructions abroad; the Mekharde Dam. p. 25

STROITELSTVO. (Ministerstvo na stroezhite) Sofia, Bulgaria, Vol. 6, no. 9,
1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (SEAI), IC, Vol. 6, no. 12,
December 1959
encl.

STAMENOV, S.; VACHEV, D.; KHARIZANOVA, L.

Bituminous shale as a raw material for cellular concrete.

Stroi. mat. 10 no.2:39-40, p.3 of cover F '64.

(MIRA 17:6)

TODOROV, R., kand. na tekhn. nauki; STAMENOV, S., inzh.; NIKOLOV, M., inzh.

Graphitization of tempered cast iron castings on the cross
section. Mashinostroene 13 no.6:26-29 '64

ACC NR: AP7006697 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0412/66/000/012/0026/0026

AUTHOR: Gudev, N. (Engineer); Stamenov, S. (Engineer)

ORG: None

TITLE: Protecting metals from corrosion

SOURCE: Na stroykakh Rossii, no. 12, 1966, 26

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion protection, protective coating, metal coating, corrosion inhibitor, *EPOXY RESIN, PLASTIC FILLER, POTASSIUM COMPOUND, SODIUM NITRATE, QUARTZ*

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss corrosion prevention by the use of protective coatings containing an inhibitor or a substance which combines with ferric ions to form relatively insoluble complex compounds. Coatings of this type have been developed for corrosion protection of steel reinforcement rods used in concrete structures, weather proofing of metallic surfaces and prevention of acid corrosion for components exposed to aggressive media. These protective coatings are based on the following materials: EPOKSI-1200 cold-setting epoxy resin with dipropylene-triamine hardener, E-4021 epoxy filler with hexamethylenediamine hardener (50% in alcohol), yellow crystalline potassium ferricyanide ground to a paste with dibutylphthalate, sodium nitrite ground to a paste with dibutylphthalate, finely ground quartz sand and talc. Full-scale atmospheric tests were conducted on specimens coated with EFI lacquer having the following composition (in parts by weight): epoxy resin 1200--70, talc--12, ethylglycol acetate--

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7006697

15, dibutylphthalate—15, benzene—20, yellow potassium ferricyanide—15, hardener--
5.4. The results show no corrosion after 4 years of exposure to weathering. The potassium ferricyanide in the coating produces an insoluble compound which protects the surface even after the coating itself is partially damaged. The experimental results show that the presence of an inhibitor alone is not sufficient to prevent corrosion for more than 2 years in an aggressive medium or 4 years under atmospheric conditions.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: None

Card 2/2

CHANOV, P.; STAMENOV, S1.

On hormonal hemostasis in functional uterine hemorrhage in
women. Akush. ginek. (Mofita) 3 no.4:70-75 '64

STAMENOV, ST (DR)

1210

1. "The Role of the Auxiliary Medical Service in the Struggle Against Plague and Typhus", Dr St. Stamenov and Dr K. Stamenov, Journal of the Scientific Research Institute of Pediatrics (VPI) No. 1-2 (1955-1956) pp. 13-16.
2. "Typhus and Plague", Dr St. Stamenov and Dr St. Stamenov, Journal of the Scientific Research Institute of Pediatrics (VPI) No. 1-2 (1955-1956) pp. 17-19.
3. "Typhus and Plague", Dr St. Stamenov and Dr St. Stamenov, Journal of the Scientific Research Institute of Pediatrics (VPI) No. 1-2 (1955-1956) pp. 17-19.
4. "The Plague and Typhus in the Village of the Ruse District", Dr St. Stamenov, Journal of the Scientific Research Institute of Pediatrics (VPI) No. 1-2 (1955-1956) pp. 17-19.
5. "Typhus and Plague", Dr St. Stamenov and Dr St. Stamenov, Journal of the Scientific Research Institute of Pediatrics (VPI) No. 1-2 (1955-1956) pp. 17-19.
6. "Typhus and Plague", Dr St. Stamenov and Dr St. Stamenov, Journal of the Scientific Research Institute of Pediatrics (VPI) No. 1-2 (1955-1956) pp. 17-19.
7. "Typhus and Plague", Dr St. Stamenov and Dr St. Stamenov, Journal of the Scientific Research Institute of Pediatrics (VPI) No. 1-2 (1955-1956) pp. 17-19.

STAMENOV, St.; GUEV, N.

Houses of plastic materials. Nauka i tekhn mladezh 14 no.3:1-3 Mr '62.

STAMENOV, St., inzh.; VACHEV, D., inzh.; KHARIZANOVA, L., inzh.

Studies on the oil shales in Bulgaria as raw material for the obtainment of autoclave cellular concrete. Streitelstvo 9 no.6:2-6
N-D '62.

STAMENOV, Stamen, inzh.

Some problems in the new irrigation technique. Khidrotekh i melior
9 no.7:198-200 '64.

STAMENOV, St., inzh.

"Ratsionalizatsiia" no. 9:25 '64.

Standardization, the basic lever for improving the quality of building materials. Ratsionalizatsiia 14 no.9:25 '64.

1. Scientific Research Institute for Construction.

STAMENOV, S.

STAMENOV, S. Increasing the strength of building materials. p.8.

Vol. 1, no. 11. 1954 STROITELSTVO. Sofia, Bulgaria

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 10
Oct. 1956

STAMEN, V. S. ; TASEV, P.

Uses of ashes from thermoelectric plants for building-material aggregates. p. 7.

Vol. 2, no. 6, 1955
STROITELSTVO
Sofiya, Bulgaria

So: Eastern European Accession Vol. 5 No. 4 April 1956

STAMENOV, S.

Utilization of radioactive isotopes in construction. p.36.
STROITELSTVO. (Ministerstvo na stroezhite) Sofia. Vol. 3,
no. 5/6, 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of
Congress, Vol. 5, no. 12, December 1956

BULGARIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products H-13
and Their Applications. Ceramics. Glass.
Binding Materials. Concrete.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 7, 1959, 24253

Author : Stamenov, S.
Inst : -
Title : Concrete for the Protection Against Radio-
active Emanations.

Orig Pub : Stroitelstvo, 1957, 4, No 5, 1-4

Abstract : Reviewed are problems pertaining to the
composition selection and to the coeffi-
cient of flow resistance. Presented are
the recommended compositions of concrete
for biological protection. -- M. Stepanova

Card : 1/1

H-67

STAMENOV, S. TODOROV, R.

High-silicon wrought iron. p. 3.

TEKHNIKA. (Suiuz za nauchno-tekhnicheskite druzhestva v Bulgaria) Sofia, Bulgaria.
Vol. 8, no. 9, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, No. 2, Feb. 1960.
UNCL

TODOROV, R.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; STAMENOV, S.D., inzh.

High-silicon ductile cast iron. Trakt. i sel'khoz mash. 3l no.12:
28-29 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Zavod sel'skokhozyaystvennykh mashin im. G.Dimitrova, Bolgariya.
(Bulgaria--Cast iron--Metallurgy)

STANENOV, T.

Water supply for stock farms with hydraulic equipment and automatic water feeders. p. 13. Experiments with "electric Shepherd." p. 16. MASHINIZIRANO ZEMELNIE Vol. 7, no. 1, Jan, 1956/ Sofiya, Bulgaria.

SOURCE:

EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST Vol. 5, no.7, July 1956.

STAMENOV, T.

Motor combine AC-400. p. 18. MASHINIZIRANO ZEMEDELIE. Vol. 7,
no. 7, July 1957. Sofia, Bulgaria

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL) Library of
Congress, Vol. 6, No. 1, January 1957

STAMENOVA, M.; MONEV, G.; TSVETKOVA, L.

Characteristics of Bulgarian thermal waters as to their germanium content, and seeking the possibilities of its extraction. Godishnik Inst khim prom. 2:49-56 '63.

STAMENHOVA, Tsvetana

DIMITROV, Liubomir, asistent; STAMENHOVA, Tsvetana, ordinator

Results of the treatment of acute appendicitis. Nauch.tr.ISUL,
Sofia 2 no.3:187-198 1953.

1. Klinika po bolnichna khirurgia. Direktor: dots.K.Stoianov.
(APPENDICITIS, surgery,
results)

STANCHEV, G.; STAMENOVA, Tsv.; DERIDZHIAN, A.

STANCHEV, G.; STAMENOVA, Tsv.; DERIDZHIAN, A.

Surgical therapy and results in breast cancer; clinico-statistical analysis. Nauch.tr.ISUL, Sofia 2 no.3:207-213 1953.

1. Klinika po bolnichna khirurgia. Direktor: dots. K.Stoianov.
(BREAST, neoplasms,
surg., results & statist.)

STAMENOVA, TS.

A new adhesive agent. Khirurgia, Sofia 6 no.8:506 1953. (GLML 25:5)

1. Departmental Physician. 2. Clinic for Hospital Surgery (Director — Docent K. Stoyanov), Institute for the Specialization and Advanced Training of Physicians.

STAMENOVA, Tsv., ordinator

Late cancerous degeneration of cicatrix of the mammary gland
following suppurative mastitis. Khirurgiia 6 no.10:617-620 1953.

1. Institut za spetsilizatsiia i usuvurshenstvuvane na lekarite.
Klinika po bolnichna khirurgiia. Direktor: dots. K.Stoianov.

(BREAST, neoplasms

*cancerous degen. of cicatrix after suppurative mastitis)

(MASTITIS, complications,

*cancerous degen. of cicatrix after suppurative mastitis)

(CICATRIX,

*cancerous degen. after suppurative mastitis)

STAMENOVA, TS.

Malignant tumors of the peripheral nerves. Khirurgiia, Sofia 13
no.7/8:660-666 '60.

1. Institut za spetsializatsiia i usuvurshenstvuvane na lekarite,
Sofiia. Klinika po nevrokhirurgiia. Direktor: Prof. F.Filipov.
(PERIPHERAL NERVES neoplasms)
(NERUROMA case reports)

CHIRIV, M.; DIMITROV, K.; STAN NOVA, V.

Application of benzidine in a stationary phase in the gas and liquid chromatography for the separation of aromatic hydrocarbons and alcohols. Doklady BAI 17 no.12:1099-1102 '64.

1. Faculty of Physics and Mathematics of the Sofia University, Sofia. Submitted July 23, 1964.

STANFORD, J.

Situation, tasks, and outlook of standardization in the technique of wrapping. p. 198.

Vol. 4, no. 9, Sept. 1955

NORMALISACE

Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: Eastern European Accession Vol. 5 No. 4 April 1956

SHISHAKOV, V.A.; STAMEYKINA, I.A. (Yaroslavl'); GUBIN, P.A. (Leningrad);
VIRIN, A.Ya. (Smolensk)

Schools and planetariums. Fiz. v shkole 23 no.3:49-54 My-Je
'63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Predsedatel' uchebno-metodicheskoy septsii Moskovskogo plane-
tar'ya (for Shishakov).

STAMFEST, Josef, inz. dr.

Uniform dimensions of punched tapes and punched cards in the
member states of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.
Normalizace 13 no.3:92-93 Mr '65.

1. Office of Standardization and Measurement, Prague.

ADAMKOVA, Stanislava; MATOSKA, Zdenek; HODEK, Gustav; STAMFEST, Josef,
inz. dr.

Comments on important standards. Normalizace 11 no.7:224-227
Jl '63.

1. Urad pro normalizaci a mereni, Praha (for all except Hodek).
2. Zelezarny a dratovny, n.p., zavod Kamenna (for Hodek).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PANTIS, A.; MEGELA, J.; STAMIDIS, L.; 1st Surgical Clinic (I. Chirurgická Klinika), Head (Prednosta) Prof Dr J. PAVROVSKY; 4th Internal Clinic (IV. Interní Klinika) Head (Prednosta) Prof Dr M. FUCIK, Faculty of General Medicine, Charles University (Fak. Vseob. Lek. KU), Prague.

"Surgical Treatment of Apoplectic Hemorrhage."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Neurologie, Vol 29, No 5, Sep 66, pp 317 - 320

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: Surgical treatment of 20 cases of apoplexy is described. Evacuation of the apoplectic hemorrhage was executed in 12 cases. General condition improved in 6 patients, 4 died. Where there are indications that the treatment will be successful, the removal of the hemorrhage should be carried out. 2 Figures, 1 Table, 13 Western, 1 Czech reference.

1/1

BIELICKA, I.; BOGAJEWSKA, M.; STAMIROWSKA, K.; STRAWCZYNSKA, H.

Organization of work and achievements of a dispensary for newborn infants. *Pediat. polska* 31 no.5:567-575 May 56.

1. Z Kliniki Niemowlecej Instytutu Matki i Dziecka w Warszawie Dyrektor Instytutu: prof. dr. med. Fr. Groer
Kierownik Kliniki: doc. dr. med. I. Bielicka, Warszawa,
Kasprzaka 17, I.M. i Dz.

(INFANT, NEWBORN,
dispensaries in Poland (Pol))

STAMIROWSKI, Stefan

We know our situation; on labor competition. Przemysl
Materialow Budowlanych 9 no.19:3 Ky '62.

1. Kierownik cegielni Drozki, Sulechow.

STAMLER, A.B.; GELLER, B.E.

Synthesis of polymers based on acrolein and phenol. Izv.vys.ucheb.
zav.;khim.i khim.tekh. 6 no.5:879-881 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Tashkentskiy tekstil'nyy institut, kafedra khimicheskoy
tekhnologii vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy.

STAMM, H.

Electro-insulating Materials for the Construction of Electric High-tension Apparatus. ELECTROTEHNICA (Electrical Engineering), #9:380:Sep 55

STAMM, V.

Issuing credit for finished production.. Den.i kred. 19 no.6:
52-53 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Nachal'nik kreditnogo otdela Uglegorskogo otdeleniya Gosbanka
Sakhalinskoy oblasti.

(Uglegorsk--Credit)

STARNER, A.

Date on information regarding the Ganglion ciliare in dogs. In German. p.219.
(ACTA BIOLOGICA. Vol. 2, no. 1/4, 1956, Hungary)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1957.
Uncl.

STANKEF, A.; ADAMIAN, A.

"Microscopic innervation of a bird's heart." In German. p. 247.

ACTA UNIVERSITATIS SZEGEDIENSIS. PARS BIOLOGICA SCIENTIARUM NATURALIUM.
ACTA BIOLOGICA. Szeged, Hungary, Vol. 3, No. 3/4, 1957.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August
1959.
Uncla.

ABRAHAM, Ambrus, dr.; ~~STAMMER, Aranka, dr.~~; FOLDES, Istvan, dr.; LEVENDEL, Laszlo, dr.

Neurohistological studies on the extra-genital organs and the skin of tuberculin-treated tuberculous guinea pigs. Tuberkulozis 13 no.9:257-258 S '60.

1. A Szegedi Tudományegyetem Általános Állattani és Biológiai Intézete (ig.: Abraham Ambrus dr. akadémikus) és az Országos Koranyi TBC Intézet (ig.: Boszormenyi Miklós dr. kandidatus, tudományos igazgató: Földes István dr. kandidatus) közleménye
(TUBERCULOSIS exper.)
(TUBERCULIN REACTION exper.)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM pathol.)

STAMM'LER, R. J

12

I. 19670-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR Pr-l/Ps-l/Pu-l SSD

ACCESSION NR: AP4045667

P/0046/64/009/07-0575/0585

AUTHOR: Adamski, L.; Arkuszewski, J. (Arkushevski, Ya.);
Bednarz, R. (Bednarzh, R.); Jozefowicz, E. T. (Yuzefovich, E. T.);
Jozefowicz, K. (Yuzefovich, K.); Kaczmarek, W. (Kachmarek, V.);
Kulikowska, T. (Kulikovska, T.); Malewski, S. (Malevski, S.);
Mika, J. (Mika, Ya.); Szechter, A. (Shekhter, A.); Weiss Z.
(Vayss, Z.); Bryhn-Ingebrigtsen, K. (Bry*n-Ingebrigt*sen, K.);
Smit, J. (Smit, I.); Stamm'ler, R. I. J. (Stamm'ler, R. I. I.);
Jockovic, M. (Iotskovich, M.); Pop-Jordanov, J. (Pop-Iordanov, I.);
Takac, S. (Takach, M.)

TITLE: Microscopic neutron flux distributions in unit cells of critical assemblies of the NPY Project

SOURCE: Nukleonika, v. 9, no. 7-8, 1964, 575-585

TOPIC TAGS: neutron distribution, reactor physics, intracell neutron distribution, unit cell, critical reactor, NPY project

ABSTRACT: This article, which is one of the first official reports

Card 1/3

L 19670-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4045667

0

of the NPY Project, contains a preliminary study of intracell neutron distributions in three critical assemblies operating in Norway, Poland, and Yugoslavia. The NPY lattices that were studied and the experimental techniques used in three zero-power reactors (NORA, ANNA, and RB) are discussed and experimental and theoretical results are given in tabular form (refer to the Enclosures). The computational methods used in Norway and applied to the NPY lattices involved the use of two integral transport codes (available for use on the Ferranti Mercury computer) developed by the Netherlands-Norwegian K-7 Project at Kjeller-K-7 THERMOS and K-7 TRANSP0; cross-sections used in these codes are given in tables. Two analytical methods were used in Poland: the first, used for NORA and ANNA, made use of a one-group Amouyal-Benoist approach applied to a multilayer system; the second used the Laguerre polynomial expansion for distributions in the moderator. Two computational methods were employed in Yugoslavia: a standard one-velocity P_3 method with isotropic flux return at the outer boundary and an improved analytical neutron thermalization method developed in Yugoslavia. The experimental and theoretical results obtained for NORA lattices show that the experimental values

Card 2/7

L 19670-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4045667

3
of the disadvantage factors lie within the range of theoretical values obtained by different methods. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Atomic Energy, Kjeller, Norway; Institute of Nuclear Research, Swierk, Poland; Boris Kidrich Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Vincha, Yugoslavia

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 04

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 020

Card 3/7

15-57-5-6065

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5,
p 51 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Stamov, D. G.

TITLE: Investigation of Magnetic Anomalies With the Help of
a Gnomon (Izucheniye magnitnykh anomalii s pomoshch'yu
gnomona)

PERIODICAL: Izv. Krymsk. otd. Geogr., o-va, SSSR, Nr 3, 1954,
pp 17-20

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

10688

3.5140
3.5150

S/169/62/000/008/033/090
E202/E392

AUTHOR: Stamov, D.G.

TITLE: The possibility of polarometric determination of turbidity of the atmosphere along various directions

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 8, 1962, 31-32, Abstract SB253. (In the Symposium: Aktinometriya i atmosf. optika' (Actinometry and Atmospheric optics), Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1961, 115 - 124)

TEXT: The author presents a new method of determining the turbidity of the atmosphere using polarometric measurements. The magnitude of atmospheric polarization depends on the angle of scattering Θ , which is determined by the position of the Sun over the horizon of the observer and from the turbidity of the atmosphere. The dependence of polarization on the two above magnitudes was expressed by the author by the following semi-empirical formula:

$$P = \frac{\sin^4 \Theta}{1 - \cos^4 \Theta + W} \quad (1)$$

Card 1/3

S/169/62/000/008/053/090
E202/E392

The possibility of

in which W is a certain parameter, the numerical value of which increases with turbidity of the atmosphere. The reliability of the above formula is confirmed by numerous experimental material, using simultaneously polarimetric, actinometric and meteorological observations. With the help of statistical treatment of the above experimental material the following formula was obtained:

$$W = \frac{0.2 + c}{1.2 - c} \quad (2)$$

in which c is a coefficient of general turbidity of the atmosphere according to Kastrov. It was also shown that $C = 0.17(T - 1)$, where T is a factor of turbidity according to Linke. It is simple to determine with the help of these relations the turbidity of the atmosphere from the magnitude of the polarization in any given direction from the observer, with the exception of those directions which are along the neutral point. If, at a certain time, the horizontal coordinates of the Sun A and ϑ are measured and then the

Card 2/3

The possibility of

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E202/E392

polarization P of a certain point of the sky is measured and its horizontal coordinates A_1 and z are taken, then the magnitude of turbidity C in the direction of the fixed point in the sky may be calculated from the above formulae, determining preliminarily the angle of scattering Θ from the formulae given by spherical trigonometry. The required determination of turbidity may be, in practice, considerably simplified, using tables which were specially compiled for finding Θ , W and c , according to the measurements of A , A_1 , z and P . 7 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

STAMOV, D.G.

Special significance of the polarimetric method as compared to the actinometric and diaphanosopic methods in determining and studying the turbidity of the earth's atmosphere. Trudy astrofiz. inst. AN Kazakh. SSR 3:163-170 '62. (MIRA 16:11)

L 52751-65 EWT(1)/EWG(v)/FCC/EEC(t) Pe-5/P1-l GS/GW

ACCESSION NR: AT5011172

UR/0000/64/000/000/0176/0181

33

32

BH

AUTHOR: Stamov, D. G.

TITLE: Influence of the optical nonhomogeneity of the atmosphere on the twilight curve of daylight polarization

SOURCE: Mezhvedomstvennoye soveshchaniye po aktinometrii i optike atmosfery. 5th, Moscow, 1963. Aktinometriya i optika atmosfery (Actinometry and atmospheric optics); trudy soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 176-181

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric physics, atmospheric nonhomogeneity, zenith polarization, twilight sky, atmospheric optics, neutral point, stratospheric dust, atmospheric aerosol

ABSTRACT: The author previously established the possibility of using daytime visual measurements of polarization of integral skylight for the detection and study of the optical nonhomogeneity of the atmosphere in different directions. In this paper, it is shown that twilight measurements of the polarization of skylight can be used for this same purpose. Visual twilight observations of zenith polarization, begun in 1934, were repeated in 1944-1949 and then in 1954-1957. During this time, 67 twilight curves for a cloudless sky were accumulated. A

Card 1/5

L 52751-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5011172

total of 42 had "dips". The most important characteristics of the behavior of zenith polarization at twilight are shown in Figures 1 and 2 of the Enclosure. All the characteristics of the twilight curve of zenith polarization are said to be explicable on the basis of concepts presented in detail by the author in earlier studies (Izv. Krymskogo ped. in-ta, 1936, 4, 145-158; Avtoref. kand. diss. MGI AN SSSR, M., 1955, pp. 3-20). Great attention is given to the dips observed in the curves for large solar depressions; these can be attributed to the effect of cosmic dust accumulating in the upper stratosphere as a result of fragmentation of meteors or turbidity in the upper troposphere. Specifically, the dips in the twilight curve of polarization are undoubtedly caused by the presence of atmospheric layers with a high concentration of aerosols. A special study has been made of the Arago and Babinet neutral points. For example, it was found that the zenith distances of the neutral points at twilight show a linear dependence on solar zenith distance. Although the Rayleigh theory leads to the conclusion that neutral points exist, it cannot explain the changes in the behavior of neutral points which develop under the influence of atmospheric turbidity. Explanation of the neutral points requires taking into account the changes in the

Card 2/5

L 52751-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5011172

relation of the intensities of positively and negatively polarized light fluxes scattered by large particles of different composition and origin present in the atmosphere. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas and 10 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Pedagogicheskiy institut, Shakhty (Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 25Nov64

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: OP, ES

NO REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 004

Card 3/5

L 52751-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5011172

ENCLOSURE: 01

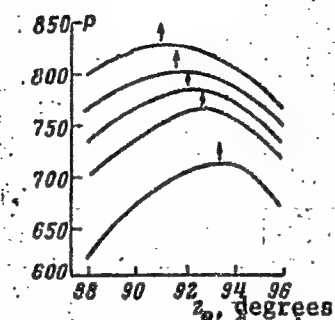


Figure 1. Shift of the maximum of zenith polarization with a general increase (observations of 1944-1949); position of maxima noted by arrows).

Card 4/5

L 52751-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5011172

ENCLOSURE: 02

0

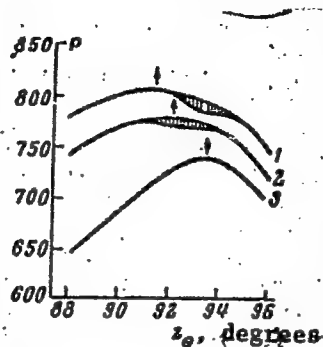


Figure 2. Curve of zenith polarization for seasons of the year (position of maxima noted by arrows); 1) autumn; 2) summer; 3) spring.

9ah
Card 5/5

S/913/62/003/000/024/033
D405/D301

AUTHOR:

Stamov, D.G.

TITLE:

Importance of polarimetric method of investigation and determination of atmospheric turbidity as compared to actinometric and diaphanoscopic method

SOURCE:

Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Astrofizicheskiy institut. Trudy. v. 3. 1962. Rasseyaniye i polarizatsiya sveta v zemnoy atmosfere; materialy Soveshchaniya po rasseyaniyu i polarizatsii sveta v atmosfere. 163-170

TEXT:

A new method is proposed for the study of optical inhomogeneities of the atmosphere in any direction by means of light polarization. Unlike the actinometer and the diaphanoscope, the polarimeter can be directed (with few exceptions) at any point of the sky and then the optical conditions of the atmosphere can be evaluated by the magnitude

Card 1/3

Importance of polarimetric ...

S/913/62/003/000/024/033
D405/D301

and the direction of light polarization. By statistical processing of simultaneously-conducted actinometric and polarimetric observations, the author derived in an earlier work empirical relationships between the total turbidity coefficient c and the maximum polarization P_{\max} at a distance of 90° from the Sun (in the solar almucantar). The inverse correlation between P_{\max} and c is mainly due to the fact that an increase in the intensity of the light scattered by aerosols is accompanied by a decrease in the degree of polarization. This empirical relationship is modified so as to take into account various other factors, such as the albedo of the Earth's surface and the position of the Sun. On the basis of numerous observations carried out in recent years, the author arrives at the following conclusion: if the atmosphere has sufficiently high horizontal optical homogeneity, then the observed curve $P(\theta)$ of angular distribution of polarization is symmetrical with respect to the ordinate, for which $\theta = 90^\circ$. This curve can be determined by a fairly simple semi-empirical formula. The horizontal optical inhomogeneity of the atmosphere can be

Card 2/3

Importance of polarimetric ...

S/913/62/003/000/024/033
D405/D301

estimated by the deviation from this formula, which thus enables to ascertain the turbidity of the atmosphere by polarization measurements. In earlier works, the author examined the depolarizing effect of fog and dust. In the present work he analyzes the effect of industrial smoke on polarization on the basis of observations at the town of Simferopol (Crimea) in 1956. There are 4 tables.

Card 3/3

STAMOV, G.G., red.; SEVLIKIANTS, G.S., red.

[Monetary form of wages and business accounting within sections of the collective farm; papers] Deneghnaiia forma oplaty truda i vnutrikhoziaistvennyi raschet v kolkhoze; materialy. Stalinabad, Ob-vo po rasprostraneniu polit. i nauchn.snanii Tadzhikskoi SSR, 1958. 78 p. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Nauchno-ekonomicheskaya konferentsiya v kolkhoze "Moskva" Oktyabr'skogo rayona Tadzhikskoy SSR. Stalinabad, 1958.
(Wages) (Collective farms--Accounting)

STAMOV, L.

L. STAMOV

"The problems in controlling and treating the irregularity of the jaw must be solved. p. 117 (Stomatologia, No. 3, 1952, Sofiya, Bulgaria.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2 No. 7, July 1953, Uncl.

STAMOV, S.

STAMOV, S. Increasing re-use of crates in the canning industry. p. 5

Vol. 4, no. 10, 1955
LEKA PROMISHLENOST.
Sofiya, Bulgaria
TECHNOLOGY

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

SPANOV, S.; BALKANSKI, S.

SPANOV, S.; BALKANSKI, S. Fulfillment of the plan for assortment and quality and its influence on the economy of the enterprise. p. 4.

Vol. 5, No. 9, 1956.
LEKA PROMISHLENOST.
TECHNOLOGY
Sofia, Bulgaria

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1957

STANOV, S.

"Increasing the role of the enterprise fund.

LEKA PROMISHLENCST. TEKSTIL., Sofia, Bulgaria., Vol. 7, No. 12, 1958

Monthly list of EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959, Unclass

STAMOV-VITKOVSKIY, A. (Moskva); MOSHCHAKOV, V. (Moskva); GETSOV, G. (Moskva)
BYUNOSOV, Yu. (Tyumen'); GOMZOV, V. (Orenburg); MAKHOTIN, A. (Moskva)
KHAYMOV, B.; MAL'TSEV, N. (Orel); MAKSIMOV, D. (Leningrad);
MOKROBORODOV, V. (Sverdlovsk)

Advice from the experienced. Za rul. 19 no.12:18-20 D '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Stantsiya Perlovskaya, Moskovskaya obl. (for Khaymov).
(Motor vehicles--Maintenance and repair)

L 47102-56 EST(m)/ENP(j)/T/ENP(e) IJP(c) RM/WH

ACC NR: AR6016485

SOURCE CODE: UR/0272/65/000/012/0033/0034

25

AUTHOR: Stamov-Vitkovskiy, A. V. ; Yarochkin, V. V.

23
B

TITLE: Contactless methods of measuring vibrations *QW*

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metrologiya i izmeritel'naya tekhnika, Abs. 12.32.331

REF SOURCE: Tr. N. -i. tekhnol. in-t, vyp. 8, ch. 1, 1964, 147-157

TOPIC TAGS: vibrometer, ultrasonic emitter, vibration sensor, vibration pickup/UB-2 vibrometer, UBVS-3 vibrometer, UBV-4 vibrometer *10*

2/6

2/6

2/6

ABSTRACT: A description is given of the UBV-2, UBVS-3, and UBV-4 vibrometers, used in measuring the amplitude of displacement in ultrasonic emitters. The vibrations produced by the magnetostrictive transformers, which induce elastic vibrations, are measured with an inductive transducer, which instead of a ferromagnetic core uses a system of electromagnetic parameters. The frequency characteristic of the vibrometer in the 8—50 kc range is linear,

Card 1/2

UDC: 389:534-8. 232:62-752. 08

ACC NR: AR6016485

2

and the vibrometer can operate in both constant and variable strong electro-magnetic fields. Block diagrams and principal electric circuits are given for all three vibrometers in the original article. In the UBV-2 and UBVS-3, the sensor is an inductive vibration pickup. A change in the inductance of the vibration pickup, which is a part of the oscillating circuit of the automatic generator, provides a change in its instantaneous frequency, which corresponds to the change in the magnitude of the instantaneous shift of the vibrating surface. The vibration pickup sensor is a winding, sealed in a ceramic housing.¹⁵ The coil is hermetically sealed by a protective cap made of fluorine plastic 4.¹⁶ The vibrometer consists of an electronic block and head, which contain the pickup coil and the high frequency generator. Within the 8—50 kc range, the limit shifts are 0—3, 0—10, 0—30, and 0—100 μ . In the UBV-4, the sensor is a capacitance pickup, which provides the vibrometer with complete freedom from the effects of the physical properties (specific resistance and magnetic permeability) of the vibrating objects. Within the 8—50 kc range, the limit shifts are 0—5, 0—15, 0—50 μ . Examples are cited of the use of these vibrometers. There are 7 figures. [Translation of abstract] [SP]

SUB CODE: 09, 20/

Card 2/2 25

L 04211-67 ENT(1)/T/ENP(k)

ACC NR: AR6015876

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0275/65/000/012/V008/V009

AUTHOR: Ivanchev, V. K.; Stamov-Vitkovsky, A. V.

53

B

TITLE: Investigation of an ultrasonic field in a fluid

9m

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektronika i yeye primeneniye, Abs. 12V55

REF SOURCE: Tr. N.-i. tekhnol. in-t, vyp. 8, ch. 1, 1964, 158-161

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonic field, sound propagation, sound wave, fluid property

ABSTRACT: Measurements of sonic pressures at a definite field point were conducted by means of a wave guide piezoelectric probe, a 2111⁶ spectrometer, and a 2305² automatic recorder made by the firm of Brewel and Kerr, in a bath with a transformer of type PMS-6⁷. The spectrometer made it possible to conduct the measurements with 1/3 octave filters in a frequency range of 31 cps to 31.5 kc, and without filters in a frequency range of 2 cps to 150 kc. It was demonstrated that as the excitation intensity changes, both the level of sound pressure and its frequency spectrum change, which testifies to the different contribution of the cavitation and primary ultrasonic (US) field components to the general level of sound pressure. Since a separate estimate of the primary and secondary fields was impossible, the use of a different type of probe does not give the necessary characteristics of the US field. For estimating the field in

Card 1/2

UDC: 534.29-8

L 04211-57

ACC NR: AR6015876

a liquid, the "foil" (distribution of prints of cavitation impacts on a thin aluminum foil makes it possible to judge the configuration of the cavitation field, and their quantity to judge the intensity) method is recommended, and also the "erosion" method (a grease-free specimen of Wood alloy is suspended before and after treatment by US; the difference in weight because of cavitation erosion serves as a measure of field intensity). [Translation of abstract] 3 illustrations and bibliography of 1 title. O. K.

SUB CODE: 20

Card 2/2 *pla*

L 4008-66 EWT(d)/EWP(c)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(k)/EWP(l)/ETC(m) WW

UR/0286/65/000/015/0105/0105

ACCESSION NR: AP5024418

AUTHORS: Stamov-Vitkovskiy, A. V.; Antonyuk, V. A.

TITLE: Ultrasonic transducer. Class 42, No. 173489

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 15, 1965, 105

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonic sensor,¹⁴ acoustic transducer, magnetostriction oscillator¹⁰

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents an ultrasonic transducer with a diaphragm in the form of a rectangular or circular sheet to which magnetostriction stacks are fastened at the antinodes of the flexural oscillations. To distribute uniformly the field and to increase the efficiency, the drivers (e.g. magnetostriction stacks) having a natural frequency corresponding to one of the diaphragm oscillation modes are placed at the antinodes of the diaphragm flexural oscillations having the same phase (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure). The diaphragm is fastened to a can or a tank at the nodes forming a closed contour on the diaphragm surface. Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy komitet oboronnoy promyshlennosti SSSR (State Committee of Defense Industry, SSSR)

UDC: 534.2-8

Card 1/3

L 4008-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024418

SUBMITTED: 23Apr64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: EC, 15

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 4008-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024418

ENCLOSURE: 01

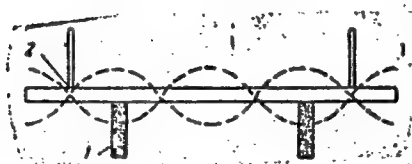


Fig. 1. 1- magnetostriction stacks;
2- displacement nodes

beh
Card 3/3

ACC NR: AP6032532

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/017/0132/0132

INVENTOR: Stamov-Vitkovskiy, A. V.; Ginin, V. N.; Mamet, B. T.; Bondarenko, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for ultrasonic welding. Class 49, No. 185673

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 17, 1966, 132

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonic welding, welding ~~device~~ *EQUIPMENT*

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces an ultrasonic welding device consisting of vibrators and a transverse oscillation transformer connected with the working tool. To increase the oscillation amplitude of the working tool, the transformer is provided with longitudinal slots and the working tool forms one piece with the transformer (see Fig. 1). Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.791.16.03

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

STANCAK, A.; SCHWEITZER, P.; BROSSKOVA, E.; [Affiliation not given].

"Changes in Plethysmographs of Healthy People Following Administration of Noradrenalin Infusions."

Prague, Activitas Nervosa Superior, Vol 8, No 4, Nov 66, p 371

Abstract: Changes in plethysmographs of 15 healthy people who were given a noradrenalin infusion were investigated. For the psychophysiological measurements a three-channel electrocapacitance plethysmograph was used. During the noradrenalin infusion a substantial increase in the systolic and diastolic blood pressures was observed. The frequency of the pulse decreased, but the breathing rate did not change. The alpha wave frequency increased drastically. After the infusion was interrupted the subjective signs disappeared quickly. Adrenalin caused reactions similar to those caused by noradrenalin; their difference lies in the action of noradrenalin on the vasomotoric tonus of the plethysmographic curve, and the inducing of short term viscerosomatic symptoms. 1 Table, 2 Czech references. Submitted at the 8th Annual Psychopharmacological Meeting, Jesenik, 18 - 22 Jan 66.

1/1

STAMPACH, SVATOPLUK

Jakost zeleniny. (Vyd. 1)

Praha, Czechoslovakia, Statni zemedelske nakl., 1957, 399p.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959.

Unclassified.

STAMPACH, S.

Bananas on our markets are plentiful. p.137

VYZIVA LIDU. (Spolecnost pro racionalni vyzivu)
Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol.14, no.9, Sept.1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol.8, no.12
Dec.1959
Uncl.

STAMPACH, Svatopluk, dr.

Improving the market supply by vegetable products by means of
standardization. Normalizace II no.6:170-172 Je '63.

1. Ustredni kontrola a vyvoj jakosti potravin, Praha.

STAMPAR, A., Akademik prof., dr., (Zagreb)

deceased

Public Health Center. Higijena, Beogr. 7 no.1-4:3-10 1955.

(PUBLIC HEALTH

Public Health Center, value in prev. med. (Ser))

Andrije Stampar deceased 1958

Radovi med fak. Zagv. kn '1 No. 1 1-8, 1959

STAMPAR-PLASA, Bosiljka, Dr.

General practitioner and the problem of care for premature infants.
Lijec vjes 82 no.7/8:617-621 '60.

1. Iz Klinike za dječje bolesti Medicinskog fakulteta Sveucilista
u Zagrebu.
(INFANT PREMATURE)

✓ Stable garlic preparations. J. Spinka and J. Stampfer (U.S.P. 2,618,561, 18.11.52. Appl., 20.11.48. Czechosl., 10.1.48).—A stable garlic prep. of high alkyl sulphide content is produced by crushing garlic bulbs, subjecting to enzymic fermentation during 5–8 days at 25–35° in a solution of glucose 0.5, NH_4 phosphate 0.08, and AcOH 3–8 or citric acid 1–5%, then filtering off the solids, and adding conc. aq. Na_2SiO_3 (stabiliser).

CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS (11).

RUMANIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products. Refin- H
ing of Natural Gas and Petroleum. Motor and
Rocket Fuels. Lubricants.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 20, 68740.

Author : Stan A.
Inst : Not given.
Title : New Method of Producing Carbon Black from Methane
and Liquid Hydrocarbons.

Orig Pub: Rev. Chim., 1957, 8, No 10, 645-657.

Abstract: Higher carbon content in combination with more
favorable overall thermal proper characteristics
make the use of heavier hydrocarbons more attrac-
tive in the manufacture of carbon blacks than the

Card 1/2

CARPINISAN, C., prof.; ALEXIU, O.; STAN, A.

Right pneumonectomy with retrograde ligature of the pulmonary artery
after primary section of the main bronchus. Rumanian M Rev. no.3:-6
Jl-S '60:

(PNEUMONECTOMY)

Stan, M.

RUMANIA

CARPINISAN, C., Professor; GOLOGAN, I., MD; COMAN, C., MD;
STAN, A., MD; IGNAT, G., MD.

Clinic of Thoracic Surgery, Institute of Medicine and
Pharmacy, Bucharest. (Clinica de chirurgie toracica,
I.M.F.) - (for all)

Bucharest, Viata Medicala, No 7, 1 Apr 63, pp 447-450.

"Long-Range Results of Surgical Treatment for Pulmonary
Suppurations."

(5)

STAN, Andrei

Propaganda for new technology in the Braila region enterprises. Munca sindic 7 no.8:48-51 Ag '63.

1. Membru al biroului executiv al Consiliului local al sindicatelor, Braila.

STAN, A.

Activity in the field of mechanics in Gazeta matematica. p. 504.
GAZETA MATEMATICA SI FIZICA. SERIA A. Bucuresti.
Vol. 7, no. 9, Sept. 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 2,
February 1956

Stan, A. ; Goran, V.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodical METALURGIA SI CONSTRUCTIA DE MASINI Vol. 10, No. 11, Nov. 1958

Stan, A. ; Goran V. ; About the sensitivity coefficient of tensimetric resistive
resistive transducers. p.964.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 8, No. 3,3
-May 1959, Unclass.
March